

The Gong Daily Press.

No. 4540

號十四百五十四第

日三念月四四年申王治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY, 1872.

三拜禮 號九念月五英 港香

PRICE \$2^{1/2} PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Banks.

Intimations.

Auctions.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

Intimations.

May 23, Yer-tung, Brit. str., 323; Long, Svalov, 27th May, General-KWOK Antonio.

May 23, Grotz, Siam, bk., 449, J. Jorgenson, Bangkok 10th May, 9,000 piculs Rice—CHINESE.

May 23, FALCON, Siam, bk., '390, C. Salia, Bangkok 14th May, 7,000 piculs Rice.

CHINESE.

May 23, ALEXANDAR, North Ger. bk., 305, Mack, Saigon 10th May, and Cape St. James 20th, 6,000 piculs Rice—SIMSEN & Co.

May 23, VILLEUR, French bk., 423, Andrea, Saigon 19th May, and Cape St. James 20th, 8,300 piculs Rice, and 400 bales Cotton—CAPTAIN.

May 23, HYDRA, North Ger. bk., 686, T. E. Runge, Saigon 18th May, and Cape St. James 19th, 0,500 piculs Rice—SIMSEN & Co.

May 23, MARIE, North Ger. bk., 452, Walter, Saigon and Cape St. James 19th, 10,000 piculs Rice—ED. SCHLESSLER & Co.

May 23, BRUNN, North German bark, 320, Teame, Saigon 20th May, and Cape St. James 21st, 8,000 piculs Rice—BOURJAU HUERER & Co.

May 23, JOHANNA ANTONIA, Ned. bk., 324, Weiss, Saigon 15th May, and Cape St. James 16th, 8,000 piculs Rice—Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

May 23, SUN-RED, Brit. str., 618, Clark, Shanghai, 27th May, General—A. J. HEARD & Co.

May 23, PARANA, Brit. str., 1,027, Wilkinson, Chinchang 23rd May, 25,000 piculs Rice—OLYMPIAN & Co.

May 23, TAKSON, North Ger. bk., 350, Holley, Saigon 18th May, and Cape St. James 19th, 8,000 piculs Rice—Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

May 23, SWAN-RED, Brit. str., 618, Clark, Shanghai, 27th May, General—A. J. HEARD & Co.

May 23, PAZANA, Brit. str., 1,027, Wilkinson, Chinchang 23rd May, 25,000 piculs Rice—OLYMPIAN & Co.

May 23, ST. SANTA SANCHI, Port. bk., 311, A. J. PAVACHO, Singapore 2nd May, Rice and Rattans—A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

May 23, TIGROSAPE, Siam, bk., 302, Burrows, Saigon 18th and Cape St. James 19th May, 6,500 piculs Rice, and 180 piculs Fish—CHINESE.

May 23, LORD OF THE ISLES, Brit. str., 1,841, Blow, Whampoa May 28th—GILMAN & Co.

May 23, NETHERLAND, Ned. bk., 600, Roehak, Bangkok 3rd May, 15,000 piculs Rice—CHINESE.

Departures.

May 28, NONPARIEL, for Bangkok.

May 28, REVELL, for Bangkok.

May 28, DUNDRUM CASTLE, str., for Shanghai.

May 29, CHINA, str., for Coast Ports.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 28TH.

Shafishaw, str., for Chinkiang.

Canton, for San Francisco.

Maria, for Singapore.

Kernado, for Bangkok.

Island, for Bangkok.

Madura, for Saigon.

Schwan, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per Fisher, from Bangkok, 10 Chinese.

Per Johanna Antonia, from Saigon, 16 Chinese.

Per Sunyo, str., from Shanghai, Mr. Lewis, and 2 Chinese.

Per Godavery, str., from Yokohama—Messer. Ardevinian, Crozet, Bergnon, Monnard, Svergauvel, Legard, Karalen, Jacobs, Bourguignon, Lebrun, Kenny, Valenta, and Orny.

Per Yelang, str., from Swatow, 6 Europeans and 71 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamer Godavery reports left Yokohama on 22nd May, and had fine weather throughout.

The French bark *Quandamio* reports left Saigon on 11th May, and Cape St. James on 14th, bad fine weather with East and E.S.E. winds throughout to arrival.

The Spanish steamer *Emperador* reports left Tamsui on 23rd May, and Amoy on the 26th, had N.E. breeze the entire passage; passed steamship *Kuangtung* of Breaker Point, bound North.

The Siamese barque *Glory* reports left Bangkok 10th May, had fine weather to the Macleod Bank, from thence heavy swell from the N.E. and equally weather to arrival.

The French bark *Velox* reports left Saigon on 19th, and Cape St. James on 20th May, had fine weather throughout, with occasional strong squalls from the S.W.

The German bark *Hudson* reports left Saigon on 15th, and Cape St. James on 19th May, had fine weather the first part of passage, latter part strong S.W. gales.

The Siamese barque *Fulon* reports left Bangkok on 14th May, had fine weather with variable winds to arrival.

The Ned. bark *Nieuwland* reports left Bangkok on 3rd May. Spoke the German barque *Moritz*, from Hongkong to Saigon, two days passage, 114.13 stat. Miles, 18.51 long. North. Had till Sepato Western winds; from thence to Macleod's Bank S.E., and afterwards calm and light breeze from E. and E.S.E., and from 19th North a fine S.W. breeze.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America—(Corrected to Date.)

FROM HONGKONG.—Date of Levees, Hollander, Feb. 10.

FROM WHAMPAA.—Puritan, New York, Jan. 26.

Cathaya, London, Jan. 27.

Ellen Monroe, New York, Jan. 27.

Old, London, Feb. 5.

Agra, New York, Feb. 16.

FROM AMY.—Clementia, New York, Jan. 8.

FROM FOOCHOW.—Laurel, New York, Feb. 2.

FROM SHANGHAI.—Farr, S. S. & CO.,

S. G. Reed, New York, Jan. 4.

Albert Victor, London, Jan. 6.

Kemp's Court, New York, Jan. 9.

Chusan, New York, Jan. 9.

Ocean, London, Jan. 10.

Dupont, New York, Feb. 13.

London, Feb. 7.

Neville, London, Feb. 1.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Oregon Pine Lumber.

LANE, CLEWDFORD & CO.

Japanese Ware, &c.

LALA AHU, Manager.

Populator.

Marine, February 10th, 1872.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL.—Rs. 2,500,000, in 25,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each;

25 per Share payable on allotment,

and the remainder in such sums and

at such times as the Directors may

determine, but so that at least three

months' notice shall be given of every

call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

Rs. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

O. C. BROWN, Esq.

Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.

FRANCOIS HOMMEUSE, Esq.

Messrs. Francois Hommeuse & Co.

A. HALL, Esq.

Mr. Olyphant & Co.

G. J. KING, Esq.

Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.

Messrs. Little & Co.

J. A. MATHIAS, Esq.

Messrs. Thorpe Brothers & Co.

D. REED, Esq.

Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

J. GUILFILLAN, Esq.

Agents.

ff. Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Ocean Steamship Company being pro-

ected to open its business in China, is

proposed to nominate shippers by covering

the following premiums, payable in

case of loss or damage being made with

promptitude and Settlements adjusted accord-

ing to Lloyd's rules.

The Provisional Committee therefore give

notice that applications for shares will be re-

ceived by the undersigned not later than the

31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the

business of the Bank shall, if possible, be com-

menced simultaneously in China and London

on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

J. GUILFILLAN, Secretary.

ff. Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned are prepared to issue Po-

licies covering Tea and Silk, shipped by

steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co. and O. S. S. Co. at the following rates of premium, subject

to a discount of 18%.

With Average.

F. P. A. (with

allowance for

losses).

From Hongkong, 35 1/4%, to 25 1/4%

to London, 20 1/4%.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CAPITAL OF 7,500,000 THALER, OR 750,000 TEA AND SILK.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CAPITAL OF 2,500,000 THALER, OR 250,000 TEA AND SILK.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CAPITAL OF 1,500,000 THALER, OR 150,000 TEA AND SILK.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Mail Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PIAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for this Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; and with the Lists of Residents, Post Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

Sydney..... Mr. PARSONS & CO.

London..... Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO.

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Hankow and River Ports..... KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Chooch and Newchow..... KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Tientsin and Peking..... KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Nanking, the C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hongkong, the C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama..... Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Monica..... Messrs. J. DE LOYOLA & CO.

Singapore..... von BARGEN & CO.

Calcutta..... Englishman Office.

London..... Mr. ALGAR, Clerkenwell Lane.

..... Gresham Street, 22, Cornhill.

London..... Messrs. THOMAS & CO.

Bath..... HENRY & CO., Merchants' Exchange.

New York..... Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871, Price \$10.

Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Tuesday morning, at 10:05, and the last messages left this office at 11:00.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 29TH, 1872.

FROM the interesting notification by the Prefect of Canton, of which we gave a translation on Monday, it would appear that at last the Chinese Authorities are taking steps in good earnest to make the people at large better acquainted with foreigners, and more tolerant towards them. Knowing as we do what great adept the Chinese are at saying or writing one thing, which in reality means another, we may be pardoned for feeling that there are here and there little expressions which may perhaps hardly seem to be complimentary. The careful manner in which the people are enjoined to behave themselves when they come in contact with foreigners, in the same way as little boys are told how they are to behave before they go out to a party, seems somewhat grotesque, but is perhaps no great departure from the ordinary rule among the Chinese of treating the people at large as a set of children. However, China is now to put on her best behaviour.

The people are to treat foreigners as host and guest, to be polite and courteous, and not to entertain the least feeling of disrespect. This will be a great advance upon the old state of things, if it is only fairly acted up to. That the notification is meant to be bona fide, there seems to be very little doubt, and it is satisfactory that the Pekin Authorities have so readily taken Mr. Wade's hint that it is their fault that the masses in China are so ignorant, and that the cause of the greater portion of the troubles which arise is simply that the nation at large has never been informed of the status and rights accorded to foreigners under the treaty.

At last, the officials appear to be gaining sufficient courage to let the truth be known; and if they continue to do the same, the result may be looked for. It may be said that we are only now beginning to have relations in any fair sense of the word with China as a nation. So long as the treaty stipulations were hewed up, and all that had been done was kept a secret, we had relations with the Mandarins, but not with the nation. By the large masses we were looked upon as intruders, and were supposed to consist of only two classes—Missionaries and pirates.

The idea that there were a large number of respectable foreigners engaged in an active and beneficial trade, was not dreamt of by people a hundred miles away from the treaty ports. Occasionally they saw foreigners, but could only understand them to be strangers, men wandering about without any fixed occupation, abode, or responsibility. As years, however, have gone on, this idea has been gradually dissipated, and large numbers are beginning to understand that it is possible for a man to have red hair in place of black, and still not be exactly a devil. There is, in fact, hope that our relations with China are as it were working their own way, that is, time and better acquaintance on both sides will lessen the barriers which have hitherto separated the Chinaman and the foreigner, and cause a better understanding to arise between them. Whether this result can be brought about must, of course, depend very much upon the action of the official classes. It is no doubt within their power to give the cue, which will be in a great measure followed; and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find them at last displaying the moral courage to inculcate reasonable and fair behaviour on the part of the people. Mr. Wade may certainly be so far congratulated on the result of the policy he adopted of boldly telling the Pekin Authorities in what direction the difficulties connected with foreigners really lay.

The Band of H.M.'s 10th Regiment will perform the Public Gardens this afternoon, at 3:15 p.m. The following is the programme—

March..... Beautiful England.... Urif.
Selections..... La Vie Parfaite..... Offenbach.
Wife..... Little Coquette..... Coote.

Selections..... Boys in London..... Revire.
Caville..... L'Industrie..... Verney.
Harp..... Fiddle..... Lamont.

An important home telegram will be ready for delivery to Subscribers at 4 p.m. to-day.

With reference to the letter which we published some time ago from Captain Henderson, of the British Guards, Hopo, we notice that the "Special" has admitted to the mistake which was made, and apologises in a full and graceful manner for the error fully set out by the translator of his Jaya Items.

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that there are only very few seats in the Public Garden for those who wish to hear the band, and suggests that either a certain number of chairs might be reserved for the ladies, or some chairs be procured and supplied upon application. The suggestion is worthy of attention, and we do not, if it were noted upon the attendance to hear the band, be much increased.

In addition to the usual varied and

SUPREME COURT.

May 29th.
CRIMINAL SESSIONS:

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

The following jury was sworn yesterday, several gentlemen, who probably had understood that the Sessions were closed, failing to answer their names. Messrs. King, A. F. Varian, Dr. Smith, E. Baker, E. M. da Silva, C. Simons, and W. J. Sterry.

JURORS BY A POLICEMAN.

Mosseem Khan was charged with stealing one gold ring, which had been received by him by virtue of his employment as Sergeant of Police.

The Acting Attorney-General appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Drummond (instructed by Mr. Giffard and Braddon) for the prisoner.

The Acting Attorney-General said that the prisoner was a very bad and one of whom there was no record.

The jury must be guided by their sympathies, still the jury must not be swayed by their sympathies, for although the prisoner had borne a good character for 13 years in the Police Force, still if the circumstances were very strongly against him, as he thought the Inspector knew the ring was there, and it was extremely probable that one of those men who brought the ring to him ought to be found now in the dock. They were to bring in a verdict.

The prisoner, Leesoo-wing, having been only seven months, and Leung-ping, seven years in the Force. Yet on hearing that a ring was brought to him, he thought the others were aware that the Inspector knew the ring was there, and it was extremely probable that one of those men who brought the ring to him ought to be found now in the dock. They were to bring in a verdict.

The evidence of the Inspector, the prisoner should take a subsequent opportunity of stealing it, because he would be aware that the French army now under arms is at least half-a-million of men, and the resources are enormous. All mistakes have been rectified, and I see it stated that Mr. Thiers has now about double the force that Napoleon commanded the last war.

The bone of contention between Bismarck and France is the continued occupation of certain departments of German troops.

Bismarck insisted on right adhering to the

French claims concerning the

ring, which the prisoner placed on the desk in front of the Inspector. It contained a quantity of broken silver, some other small articles, and a Chinese gold ring with a certain mark upon it.

These things the prisoner took out of the bag and placed them before the Inspector.

He then put them back into the bag, which was to be fastened up in the usual way.

Prisoner said he would go and get some string to fasten the bag, which he did, and when he returned he refused to give it back.

She asked him if he had any knife or other weapon with him, and he said he had a knife, and another, and one more, "Ng-mun-chow," by the name of Ng-mun-chow.

Upon this, the Inspector asked that the

prisoner should be brought into the charge-room.

Inspectors Grey and two Chinese interpreters were also on duty within the rail across the charge-room, and outside that rail was a European constable.

Somewhere about 9 p.m. five

men were brought in, charged with having no lights, and as usual those men were searched before they were locked up. Two of them were searched by Grimble, the European constable, and another, named Ng-mun-chow, by the Inspector.

He asked them if they had any knife or other

weapon with them, and they replied that they had none.

Upon this, the Inspector asked that the

prisoner should be brought into the charge-room.

He then asked that the two interpreters

should be brought in.

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SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

(Daily News.)

WEDNESDAY, April 10th.

One of our Correspondents in Paris sends us an account of the reception held by M. Thiers at the Palace of the Elysee on Monday night. The reception was of exceptional interest, as being the first which took place in Paris since the fall of the state of Gambetta. But little popularity was observed, and none was announced. The visitors handed in their cards, or wrote their names in a register, and were then free to pass as they pleased among the salons thrown open. M. Thiers seemed in excellent spirits, and showed no symptom of fatigue, though he was very attentive to his guests. None of the Orleans Princes were present, nor did any of their prominent supporters appear. But few members of the Assembly could be seen, and none of the leading Radicals. About fifteen were among the guests. M. Thiers had made arrangements to return to Versailles at five minutes past eleven; but at twelve he was still at the Elysee.

According to the telegram from Rome, the Pope still refuses to accept the grant of the Italian Government. He will only accept the aims of the faithful as "means of subsistence." His holiness is said to be in excellent health. From Paris we learn that General Zibelli has been appointed to succeed him. Small bands of Carlists have appeared in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona, but they have been disbanded, and are being pursued. The Governor of Orense has been fired at, and his brother, who was walking with him, was wounded.

(Daily Telegraph.)

Having been informed by an ardent Republican that he had been sent to Paris to gain his appointment, Mr. Bright would be nominated President, a supporter of the house number Birmingham wrote to that gentleman, with the view of ascertaining whether he would be willing to accept such an appointment. Mr. Bright's reply is characteristic. He doubts whether the man who would make him President of a Republic is really a friend; he hopes and believes that it will not long time before the English people will be called upon to elect such a functionary; and he suggests that his correspondent should be at liberty to leave any decision in the matter to posterity.

(Daily News.)

THURSDAY, April 11th.

Our Paris Correspondent says that M. Thiers did not sleep in Paris on Monday night after his reception at the Elysee, but returned to Versailles by the theatre train at half-past twelve o'clock. The *Bien Public*, the organ of the Government, thinks that the reception will produce an excellent effect in France, and abroad, and says that the French Government is determined to hasten the Assembly. It is simply a wise administrative act, and Conservatives ought to see in what is occurring an important guarantee of security, not a course of unseasiness.

A Paris telegraph states that, according to a formal declaration made yesterday by M. Thiers, the French Government intends to abandon the present passport system, and will henceforth merely require the names of travellers at the frontiers, no visa or fee being demanded.

M. Gambetta has made a speech at a banquet given to him at Angers, about four hundred persons being present. He spoke in hopeful terms of the spirit animating the country, and said that no confidence was felt in the Conservative party. According to the *Siecle*, M. Gambetta's speech produced a very strong impression.

According to a Berlin telegraph, many Alsatians have voluntarily enlisted in the German regular army.

Lord Derby is opening a new hospital institution at Booth main Liverpool, spoke at great length on the urgent necessity of sanitary measures, as lying at the bottom of all national well-being and greatness. He regarded this fact as an illustration of the principle that "prevention is better than cure." In a subsequent speech at Liverpool, his lordship, responding to the toast of his health, said he did not like to make professions, because experience had taught him that he had made most often did least. Mr. Bright's reluctance to speak was natural, because he preferred holding his tongue with people, exactly expressed his own idea. He never desired any position of greater usefulness than enjoying the friendship and confidence of those amongst whom he lived; nor did he believe that an English gentleman could aspire to a condition of greater public utility.

(Daily News.)

FRIDAY, April 12th.

Mr. Morley, M.P., yesterday proposed over a motion of City Bank, and tendered to the House the measure proposed to be adopted by the promoters of the Mid-London Railway Bill for securing the early construction of northwesterly lines in the City. Resolutions were adopted generally approving the scheme before the meeting, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the railway company respecting the interests of the tradesmen whose business will be affected by the suggested changes.

A London telegram from Atlanta cable from our Correspondent in New York, says that a resolution has been brought forward in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs, declining that the claims for indirect damages are contrary to the meaning of the Washington Treaty, and should be waived if an amicable settlement can be arrived at in the matter in dispute.

Our Paris Correspondent in referring to M. Gambetta's speech at Angers, says that the speech was evidently intended by the desire to say more than he could say in his position as the leader of the extreme Radical party, and his desire to support M. Thiers as the only representative just now of Republicanism.

Our Berlin Correspondent, referring to the expression of confidence in the maintenance of peace contained in the Speech from the Throne read by Prince Bismarck on Monday last, says that should France attempt to re-establish the temporal power in Italy, Germany, it is generally believed, will go to war to prevent her from doing so. Correspondents add that German staff officers are in constant communication with the Italian forces, and that the roads from Germany to North Italy, and the state of the Italian fortresses, with the full knowledge and consent of the Italian Government.

Yesterday the directors of the Bank of England advanced the minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.

(Daily Telegraph.)

Further information states that the band which formed Barcelona was formed in Granada, and composed of Carlist soldiers, about a hundred in number. It was however reported to be commanded by a leader of the International and a well-known Carlist brigadier. Advice received by the French Minister of the Interior announce that the Carlist movement is becoming strong in Catalonia and Aragon. A small engagement was fought on Wednesday near the French frontier. Several Carlists escaped into French territory, who were at once dispersed by the authorities.

Further hearing of the Galway election petition took place at Galway. Besides other testimony, it transpired that Father Coben, having been informed that some persons insinuated the priests might use the confessional for influencing electors, replied, "So they would, did they find the people committing, or about to commit, a sin by voting for a bad man." The editor of the *Times* News deposed that he had got a specimen of a speech made by Father Coben, the inscription of which would be considered, having injuriously perjured.

M. le Comte d'Espineuil, having twice met his creditors, without a trustee being appointed in consequence of the non-attendance of a quorum, appeared in the Bankruptcy Court; the question being whether, under such circumstances, the bankruptcy should proceed or be annulled. It was represented that the bankrupt had recently made an eligible marriage, and also hoped to gain a Government appointment of considerable emoluments. Under these circumstances, the case was adjourned, the interim trustee being allowed opportunity to make full inquiries in the interval.

A man in Lowell, in attempting to hang himself, forgot to put the rope round his neck, and jumped off the barrel into a mud-hole. He did not discover his mistake until he attempted to kick.

A young Hoosier once addressed to a Hoosieress: "Sai, is there anybody courtin' you now?" And she replied, "Well, Sam, there is one feller courtin', and sorter courtin', but I reckon I'm the only one." Under these circumstances, the case was adjourned, the interim trustee being allowed opportunity to make full inquiries in the interval.

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Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese language, in two parts.

(The Daily Press-Office.)

SALE MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SALE MAKING, all his branches, at his old place in Queen's Road, and solicits the patronage of the public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 cent SAVINGS BOOK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awings.

(Hongkong, 30th April, 1872.)

THE DAILY PRESS'S GUIDE TO REDUCED PRICE.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Pund, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese language, in two parts.

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(Hongkong, 30th April, 1872.)

AN

IMPORTANT

POINT

FOR

JURISTS

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The

following

little

episode

has

just

occurred

at

the

Imperial

Opera

House

in

Vienna.

In

Lortzing's

"Waffenschmied"

there

is

a

scene

where

Count

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Extracts.

Associations of the Thames.
I love the river shore. I do not wonder that great traveller, Sir Henry Holland, in his life, speaks of his great affection for all river scenery. To my mind the Thames is better than the Rhone or Rhine.

Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull;

Strong without rage, without overflowing full;

Of how few rivers, barring the compliment to its clearness, can you say that so truly as of the Thames? It is the river that so exactly suited our poets of the eighteenth century, who had little taste or love for fierce emotion or horrid grand scenery—but loved the woods and the waters, the well-ordered loveliness of our garden-countrys—the soft murmur and tranquil reaches of the imperial river. The historical associations of our river, the memories of our great men who haunted its shores, or perished in its waves, are as numerous and as fruitful as its banks; and though we have met any other stream, and though we have seen the ruined castle of the Rhine, we have peace and power, and countless boughs, the fairness and boldness in the world, which to my mind will still better. To me there is something peculiarly bright and soothing about the varied aspects of our home river. I remember once, when, amid long wanderings in towns, the thought of the Thanes would come to me with peculiar brightness and power. There it should be literally by green pastures and still waters—I will never a boat beneath the trees, I thought, and be hushed by the melody of swaying boughs, and for hours—pull along the woods—but gently float down to the water's edge. There was calm in the very thought; and going to a quiet fishing village, is not my wont, I spent the whole of the livelong spring day, when the lights and colours are most vivid of all, floating on the Thames, storing up rest and energy for London work. This is Chiswick only five miles from Hyde Park Corner, and the huge city is stretching out its wide, far-reaching arms, as if to overtake it. Chiswick is peculiarly associated with great and brilliant memories. If I were writing a chapter on churchyards, I think I might meditate long in Chiswick churchyard, for indeed I know of scarcely any other village churchyard that has such a number of illustrious tenantry. And in the church itself you may see, about amid monuments and brasses, Many are the names belonging to Chiswick; and as a bookish man I have a grateful memory for those newspaper books that issued from the Chiswick press, when we hardly had a better printer than old Whittington. But Chiswick has a fund of memories of all kinds, here long lived the parents of Alexander Pope, the poet. Pope might almost be called the Laureate of the Thames, unless indeed the title should be claimed by James Thomson, the author of "The Seasons." This is the house where Hogarth, the painter, lived so many years; it seems large, but is not so large as its rooms, being but narrow. Here he brought his wife, St. William Thornhill's daughter; Sir William, who disliked the match, little conjectured that his son-in-law would prove a far more illustrious artist than himself. That stable behind the house used to be his studio, and there he painted his famous picture, "Finis," where he drew a broken roulette, and never touched palette more. In the old days great families in town had seats at Chiswick or horsebouts, and if I had time I think I could find materials for stories of romance and pathos therefrom. The Duke of Devonshire has a magnificent villa here, as the Duke of Northumberland and the Duke of Buccleuch and the Duke of Sutherland have theirs further up the stream. The other day I was reading an account of a banquet which the late Duke of Devonshire, the most magnificent of dukes, gave to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Emperor Nicholas in the very palmiest days of the Victorian Court—I promise you there was sparkle and glitter enough, and the description reads like a page borrowed from the Arabian Nights. And we have lost our "blueblooded prince," and Czar Nicholas went to war with us, and died our foe, and our Court has never again been what it once was. Such things has time wrought. And there are, in especial, two stately sorrowful memories connected with this famous villa. Two famous Admirals have died here. After many years Charles James Fox became Prince Minister, though not holding the office of First Lord of the Treasury. There was a young nobleman who one day observed him stooping his shoulders in a peculiar manner, and who thought to himself, "that was just the way in which my father stooped before he sickened of the dropsy and died." Canzing had only been Premier a few months, and the great prize seemed to vanish from his grasp. Many of his great political friends, whose cooperation seemed absolutely essential to him, had refused to join him, and his anxiety and care weighed heavily on his sensitive temperament. He had to attend the Duke of York's funeral at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and there caught cold, which his enfeebled constitution was little able to withstand. They brought him to Chiswick, and he was not able to leave, as inflammation of the lungs had set in. The Prime Minister was not lodged in any stately way, it was but a little room looking into a sort of yard; there were a few books on the shelf, and a small gilt clock on the mantelpiece. Canzing suffered greatly, a faithful physician told him of his danger, and he was not without good hope. However dismal in character and policy Fox and Canzing were, they resembled each other in their eloquence, their genius, love of scholarship and letters, and it is a singular lot that thus brings them both to Chiswick at the last. Some of the greatest and most illustrious of the Court have watched the river in its Chiswick reach, not indeed as it so lately was busy and buoyant with the great race, for the races do not go very many years back, but in that usual calm, silvery aspect which is the one aspect proper to it, and which only we could bear for long.—A Quod Subtilis by the Thanes, from The People's Magazine.

The Home of the Ostrich.
The splendid birds, lords of the wilds before men crossed their path, the swift and beautiful ostriches are more highly prized, and in some respects even more useful. A grand sight can hardly be presented by the animal world than the flight of a great herd of ostriches, as they race, with inconceivable speed, with their strong feet sprouting the earth and the sand, and their brilliant, watchful eyes shaded with eye-lashes like slanting rain. The Patagonian variety of the rhea, or ostrich, is smaller and of lighter colour than the American. These birds are very swift of foot, and run with their wings closed, while the other species invariably spread theirs. The wing-feathers are sold for a dollar a pound in Buenos Ayres. For a neck of three or four lbs. of the leg-thongs, or bolts are constructed, the girdle from the breast and tail is secured to bags formed of the skin, the meat is incomparably that of any other animal in the country; and the eggs form a staple commodity of food during the months of September, October, and November. The male bird is swifter than the female. When any danger appears, he will feign to be hurt, in order to attract the attention of the hunter from his brood. Their usual food consists of short grass and the seeds of various shrubs. They possess great power of sight. If met or obstructed by horsemen in their line of flight, they not unfrequently squat so closely that they can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding rocks, as the grayish colour of their plumage so closely resembles the almost

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libérée au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (en quarts versés).

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.
of 1823 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.
of 1823 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 do. do. do.

Not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do. do. do.

Not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 do. do. do.

NETON, LYALL & CO.,
Agents of the Queen Insurance Company,
of 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION POUNDS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & CO.,
of 1823 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do. do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.,
Agents of the Royal Insurance Company, of 378 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from town 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses, and their contents, 1 per cent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
of 1827 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in both sides; and the widow, who cuts her hair short, and assumes black paint, repairs to the told of her relations, or, if she has none in the party, to the told of the chief. Their religion is very vague. They believe in a Good Spirit, but have no idols or objects of worship, nor is there any trace among them of adoration of the sun. On the whole, their curious notions people are interesting and estimable, and Commander Masters gives them a good character for fair dealing; he concludes his most interesting narrative with the following advice to future travellers in Patagonia: "Never show distrust of the Indians; be as free with your goods and chattels as they are to each other, and don't give yourself airs of superiority, as they do not understand it unless you prove it better in some distinct way."

Chamber's Journal.

Memorials of Waterloo.

Our turn was now to come in earnest. As near as I can recollect at this distance of time, we received a small ration of bread with a glass of spirits, as we stood by our horses, waiting for the order to mount. The rest of our army, including the heavy cavalry, had gone past, some little time, when Bang! went a gun from the French, instantly answered by one of the English fieldpieces still in position. "They're waking up at last," was the remark in the ranks. Then began a tremendous dip, of some half-hours duration, during which you could scarcely hear yourself speak, so great was the uproar. I saw, with my own eyes, one of our guns dismounted. A twelve-pound shot struck the off-wheel, shattering it to fragments. It then glanced off and struck the timber, making the splinters fly in all directions, killing and wounding every one near. "This is not to last," every one near me said. And it was; for soon the fire ceased as it by mutual consent. Our own guns we could see limbering up and galloping off. "Now's our time," said Sam, throwing back his hanging-jacket, "Russia, mount!" from the colonel. We were in our saddle in a moment. The next orders brought us into the open ground from behind the cover where we had been concealed, and then firing us when we had formed line were the French. It was a splendid affair, and the description reads like a page borrowed from the Arabian Nights. And we have lost our "blueblooded prince," and Czar Nicholas went to war with us, and died our foe, and our Court has never again been what it once was. Such things has time wrought. And there are, in especial, two stately sorrowful memories connected with this famous villa. Two famous Admirals have died here. After many years Charles James Fox became Prince Minister, though not holding the office of First Lord of the Treasury. There was a young nobleman who one day observed him stooping his shoulders in a peculiar manner, and who thought to himself, "that was just the way in which my father stooped before he sickened of the dropsy and died." Canzing had only been Premier a few months, and the great prize seemed to vanish from his grasp. Many of his great political friends, whose cooperation seemed absolutely essential to him, had refused to join him, and his anxiety and care weighed heavily on his sensitive temperament. He had to attend the Duke of York's funeral at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and there caught cold, which his enfeebled constitution was little able to withstand. They brought him to Chiswick, and he was not able to leave, as inflammation of the lungs had set in. The Prime Minister was not lodged in any stately way, it was but a little room looking into a sort of yard; there were a few books on the shelf, and a small gilt clock on the mantelpiece. Canzing suffered greatly, a faithful physician told him of his danger, and he was not without good hope. However dismal in character and policy Fox and Canzing were, they resembled each other in their eloquence, their genius, love of scholarship and letters, and it is a singular lot that thus brings them both to Chiswick at the last. Some of the greatest and most illustrious of the Court have watched the river in its Chiswick reach, not indeed as it so lately was busy and buoyant with the great race, for the races do not go very many years back, but in that usual calm, silvery aspect which is the one aspect proper to it, and which only we could bear for long.—A Quod Subtilis by the Thanes, from The People's Magazine.

Notice.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-

Houses removed from town 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses, and their contents, 1 per cent.

Offices and Godowns, and their contents, 1 per cent.

Other Buildings, and their contents, 1 per cent.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice:

Detached and semi-detached Houses 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses, and their contents, 1 per cent.

Offices and Godowns, and their contents, 1 per cent.

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